

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

Adrian TL Johnson,

Case No.: 2:20-cv-00150-JAD-EJY

Plaintiff

V.

Sean Berndt, et al.,

Defendants

**Order Granting Motions to Strike,
Adopting Magistrate Judge's
Recommendation and Overruling
Objection to it, Denying Motion for Leave
to File an Amended Complaint, and
Affirming Magistrate Judge's Order
Denying Appointment of Counsel**

[ECF Nos. 25, 28, 31, 46, 51, 53, 54]

10 Pro se plaintiff Adrian Johnson sues four Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
11 officers for civil-rights violations, claiming that they retaliated against him for filing grievances
12 and civil lawsuits while he was incarcerated at the Clark County Detention Center. The officers
13 move to strike Johnson's first-amended complaint for failure to comply with this district's local
14 rules and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP). The magistrate judge recommends that I
15 grant the motion to strike, and Johnson objects. Johnson also filed a second-amended complaint,
16 which the defendants likewise move to strike. Separately from the second-amended complaint,
17 Johnson moves for leave to file an amended complaint and objects to the magistrate judge's
18 order declining to appoint him.

19 Because neither of Johnson’s amended complaints complies with the local rules or the
20 FRCP, I grant the defendants’ two motions to strike; adopt the magistrate judge’s
21 recommendation; and overrule Johnson’s objection, leaving Johnson’s original complaint¹ as the
22 operative pleading. I also deny Johnson’s motion for leave to file an amended complaint because

¹ ECF No. 11.

1 he didn't comply with the local rules or the FRCP, and I affirm the magistrate judge's order
 2 because Johnson hasn't demonstrated extraordinary circumstances warranting appointment of
 3 counsel.

4 **Background**

5 Johnson initially applied to proceed *in forma pauperis* in January 2020,² and after two
 6 failed attempts,³ I granted his third application in December 2020 and allowed his case to
 7 proceed on his First Amendment retaliation claims against Sean Berndt, Christopher Heim,
 8 Bradley Leavitt, and Scott Williams.⁴ The defendants filed an answer on February 12, 2021.⁵
 9 They sent Johnson a letter three weeks later, asking him to amend his complaint to accurately
 10 disclose his litigation history so the court could assess his eligibility to proceed *in forma*
 11 *pauperis*.⁶ More than two months after that, Johnson filed a first-amended complaint,⁷
 12 “disclos[ing] for the first time one of his cases filed in this [d]istrict that had been dismissed for
 13 failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.”⁸ “But rather than just disclose his
 14 litigation history,” Johnson also “include[d] new factual allegations and legal grounds supporting
 15 his causes of action” although the “defendants did not consent to these additions.”⁹

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17 ² ECF No. 1.

18 ³ ECF No. 3; ECF No. 7.

19 ⁴ ECF No. 10. Williams hasn't been served. *See* ECF No. 15; ECF No. 23. I use “defendants”
 20 throughout this order to refer to Berndt, Leavitt, and Heim only.

21 ⁵ ECF No. 17.

22 ⁶ ECF No. 25 at 3–4; ECF No. 31 at 2 (Johnson's objection to the R&R in which he concedes
 23 that the defendants sent this letter).

⁷ ECF No. 24.

⁸ ECF No. 25 at 4.

⁹ *Id.* at 4.

1 The defendants move to strike Johnson’s first-amended complaint, arguing that it doesn’t
 2 comply with FRCP 15(a)(2) and is thus “a rogue filing that has no legal effect and cannot remain
 3 on the docket.”¹⁰ Magistrate Judge Youchah recommends that I grant that motion to strike
 4 because Johnson never responded to it, and his silence constitutes his consent to granting it.
 5 Johnson objects, contending that he never saw the defendants’ motion and therefore didn’t have
 6 an opportunity to file an opposition to it.¹¹ In his objection to the R&R, Johnson also attempts to
 7 bring new access-to-courts claims and describes that he was confused about the FRCP and didn’t
 8 understand that he couldn’t add “more detailed descriptions of the events” in his first-amended
 9 complaint.¹²

10 Although I had not yet ruled on the defendants’ first motion to strike, the R&R, or
 11 Johnson’s objection to it, Johnson filed a second-amended complaint—again without leave or the
 12 defendants’ consent—on November 24, 2021.¹³ On December 28, 2021, the defendants moved
 13 to strike that filing, too, because Johnson again failed to comply with the court’s rules and
 14 because he failed to disclose his prior litigation history.¹⁴ The defendants point out that
 15 Johnson’s litigation history is relevant because of the Prison Litigation Reform Act’s (PLRA)
 16 three-strikes rule, which “prevents a prisoner from bringing suit *in forma pauperis* . . . if he has
 17 had three or more prior suits ‘dismissed on the grounds that [they were] frivolous, malicious, or
 18 fail[ed] to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.’”¹⁵ On February 9, 2022, two-and-a-
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20 ¹⁰ ECF No. 25 at 2.

21 ¹¹ ECF No. 31 at 3, 9–10.

22 ¹² *Id.* at 7–11.

23 ¹³ ECF No. 44.

¹⁴ ECF No. 46.

¹⁵ *Lomax v. Ortiz-Marquez*, 140 S. Ct. 1721, 1723 (2020) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g)).

1 half months after he filed his second-amended complaint, Johnson moved for leave to file an
2 amended complaint, requesting that I construe his November 24, 2021, pleading as having been
3 attached to the February 9, 2022, motion for leave.¹⁶ He also filed an objection to Judge
4 Youchah's order denying him appointment of counsel, arguing that the complexity of his case is
5 an extraordinary circumstance warranting counsel's assistance.¹⁷

Discussion

I. Neither of Johnson's amended complaints complies with the applicable rules.

A. The magistrate judge’s R&R, the defendants’ motion to strike the first-amended complaint, and Johnson’s objection [ECF Nos. 25, 28, 31]

10 Judge Youchah recommends that I grant the defendants' motion to strike Johnson's first-
11 amended complaint.¹⁸ She relies on Local Rule 7-2(d),¹⁹ which states that “[t]he failure of an
12 opposing party to file points and authorities in response to any motion . . . constitutes a consent
13 to the granting of the motion.”²⁰ Because Johnson didn't oppose the defendants' motion to
14 strike, Local Rule 7-2(d) is a sufficient basis on which to adopt Judge Youchah's R&R and grant
15 the defendants' motion to strike.

16 Johnson contends objects to that R&R. He contends that he didn't oppose the motion
17 because he never received notice of it.²¹ While the record shows that Johnson didn't receive a

²⁰||¹⁶ ECF No. 53 at 2.

²¹ ¹⁷ ECF No. 51; ECF No. 54.

18 ECF No. 28.

“” || ¹⁹ *Id.* at 2.

23 | ²⁰ L.R. 7-2(d).

²¹ ECF No. 31 at 3.

1 mailed copy of a different order,²² nothing in the record indicates that Johnson also missed the
 2 defendants' first motion to strike. Even if Johnson didn't receive the motion and wasn't aware it
 3 had been filed, I would still grant the motion to strike. FRCP 15(a)(1) allows parties to amend a
 4 pleading once as a matter of course within 21 days of serving it.²³ Johnson filed his original
 5 complaint on December 17, 2020, and his first-amended complaint on April 26, 2021, long after
 6 the 21-day period had expired.²⁴ So he would have needed "the opposing party's written consent
 7 or the court's leave" to file an amended complaint.²⁵ He had neither.

8 The defendants indicate that in their March 4, 2021, letter²⁶ they consented to Johnson's
 9 amendment of his complaint *only* to add a more complete version of his litigation history;²⁷ they
 10 did not consent to the adding of new claims, additional information about existing claims, or the
 11 return of claims that had already been dismissed during screening. Johnson represents that he
 12 was "under the impression that he could [a]mend his [c]omplaint at any time" after the
 13 December 17, 2020, order, in which I granted his application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and
 14 directed the Clerk of Court to file his initial complaint.²⁸ But nothing in that order gave Johnson
 15 leave to file another complaint; it merely directed that the initial complaint he already submitted
 16 could be officially filed as part of the record. So because Johnson didn't oppose the defendants'
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18²² ECF No. 40; ECF No. 41.

19²³ Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1).

20²⁴ ECF No. 11; ECF No. 24.

²⁵ Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2).

21²⁶ The defendants don't include the letter in the record because it references grounds for
 22 sanctions against Johnson. ECF No. 25 n.2 (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(2)). But Johnson
 23 concedes that the defendants sent the letter, and he acknowledges that they limited their request
 to the "accurate[] disclos[ure of] previous case history." ECF No. 31 at 2.

²⁷ ECF No. 25 at 3–4; ECF No. 31 at 2.

²⁸ ECF No. 31.

1 motion to strike his first-amended complaint and because he filed that pleading in violation of
 2 FRCP 15(a)(2), I adopt Judge Youchah's R&R, grant the defendants' motion to strike, and
 3 overrule Johnson's objection.

4 **B. Motion to strike Johnson's second-amended complaint [ECF No. 46]**

5 Johnson's second-amended complaint must be stricken for the same reason as his first: it
 6 fails to comply with FRCP 15(a)(2).²⁹ Again, without the court's leave or the defendants'
 7 consent, Johnson filed the second-amended complaint on November 24, 2021.³⁰ The defendants
 8 move to strike the complaint, arguing that Johnson did not comply with FRCP 15(a)(2) and that
 9 he attempts to raise "additional claims for relief [that] do not come from the same occurrence or
 10 series of occurrences as those [pled] in the underlying [c]omplaint."³¹ This is not permitted. So
 11 because Johnson didn't comply with FRCP 15(a)(2), I grant the defendants' motion to strike
 12 Johnson's second-amended complaint, too.

13 **II. Johnson's motion for leave to file an amended complaint is improper.**

14 On February 9, 2022, Johnson filed a motion for leave to file an amended complaint, but
 15 he didn't attach a proposed complaint to it.³² He asks me to "make op[]erative the [a]mended
 16 [c]omplaint (ECF No. 44), in lieu of being attached to this motion."³³ The defendants contend
 17 that I should deny Johnson's request "because it is untimely[,] and the proposed pleading
 18 contains futile claims—including theories of liability that the [c]ourt already dismissed with

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 22²⁹ Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2).

23³⁰ ECF No. 44.

³¹ ECF No. 46 at 1–2.

³² ECF No. 53.

³³ *Id.* at 2.

1 prejudice in its [s]creening [o]rder.”³⁴ They note that “[t]he deadline to amend pleadings in this
 2 case expired on December 17, 2021,” and that Johnson didn’t file his motion for leave file an
 3 amended complaint until more than a month and a half later.³⁵ So because Johnson moved for
 4 leave to file an amended complaint after the deadline and failed to comply with the proper
 5 procedures, I deny his motion for leave to file an amended complaint.

6 The proper method for Johnson to follow—if he desires to file an amended complaint—is
 7 to file a motion seeking leave to amend, with his proposed amended complaint attached as an
 8 exhibit to the motion.³⁶ Along with that motion, he would also need to file a motion seeking to
 9 extend the deadline to file amended pleadings and would need to demonstrate “excusable
 10 neglect” for not filing the motion in compliance with the original deadline.³⁷ If he seeks to assert
 11 new claims that are unrelated to this case, he must bring those claims in a separate lawsuit. And
 12 I caution Johnson that if he does file a motion seeking leave to amend, he must not include
 13 claims that were already dismissed from this case during screening.

14 **III. Johnson isn’t entitled to appointed counsel.**

15 Like many prisoners who file civil-rights claims, Johnson asked the court to find and
 16 appoint a free lawyer, nearly two years after this case began.³⁸ Judge Youchah denied his
 17 request, reasoning that Johnson “is an experienced litigant” with multiple filings in this court,
 18 which “demonstrate [that] he is not unfamiliar with the legal process.”³⁹ Johnson objects to
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20 ³⁴ ECF No. 55 at 2.

21 ³⁵ *Id.* (citing ECF No. 43, a scheduling order setting December 17, 2021, as the deadline to
 22 amend pleadings).

23 ³⁶ L.R. 15-1.

³⁷ L.R. IA 6-1.

³⁸ ECF No. 50.

³⁹ ECF No. 51.

1 Judge Youchah’s denial of counsel, which I construe as an appeal of her decision.⁴⁰ A district
 2 judge may reconsider any non-dispositive matter that has been finally determined by a magistrate
 3 judge “when it has been shown that the magistrate judge’s order is clearly erroneous or contrary
 4 to law.”⁴¹ This standard of review “is significantly deferential” to a magistrate judge’s
 5 determination.⁴² A district court should overturn a magistrate judge’s determination under this
 6 standard only if it has “a definite and firm conviction that a mistake [of fact] has been
 7 committed”⁴³ or a relevant statute, law, or rule has been omitted or misapplied.⁴⁴

8 Johnson acknowledges that a litigant does not have a constitutional right to appointed
 9 counsel in a civil-rights lawsuit like this one.⁴⁵ The statute that governs this type of litigation, 28
 10 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), provides that “[t]he court may request an attorney to represent any person
 11 unable to afford counsel.” However, the court will appoint counsel for indigent civil litigants
 12 only in “exceptional circumstances.”⁴⁶ “When determining whether ‘exceptional circumstances’
 13 exist, a court must consider ‘the likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of the
 14 petitioner to articulate his claims pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved.’”⁴⁷
 15 “Neither of these considerations is dispositive[;] instead[, they] must be viewed together.”⁴⁸

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 40 ECF No. 54.

41 L.R. IB 3-1(a).

42 *Concrete Pipe and Prods. of Cal., Inc. v. Constr. Laborers Pension Trust for S. Cal.*, 508 U.S. 602, 623 (1993).

43 *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted).

44 See *Grimes v. City and Cnty. of S.F.*, 951 F.2d 236, 240–41 (9th Cir. 1991).

45 ECF No. 54 at 1–2 (citing *Storseth v. Spellman*, 654 F.2d 1349, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981)).

46 *Palmer v. Valdez*, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir. 2009) (§ 1983 action).

47 *Id.*

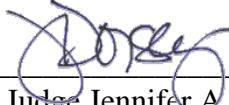
48 *Id.*

1 I do not find exceptional circumstances here. Johnson has demonstrated the ability to
 2 articulate his claims and has done so in numerous filings in this and other federal cases for
 3 years.⁴⁹ Judge Youchah accurately concluded that the difficulties Johnson faces in bringing this
 4 suit are the same as any pro se litigant and thus “do not establish exceptional circumstances.”⁵⁰
 5 This was not clearly erroneous or contrary to law. I therefore affirm the magistrate judge’s order
 6 denying Johnson the appointment of counsel.

7 **Conclusion**

8 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the magistrate judge’s report and recommendation
 9 **[ECF No. 28] is ADOPTED in full**, Johnson’s objection to the report and recommendation
 10 **[ECF No. 31] is OVERRULED**, and the defendants’ motions to strike **[ECF Nos. 25, 46] are**
 11 **GRANTED**. The Clerk of Court is directed to **STRIKE** both of Johnson’s amended complaints
 12 **[ECF Nos. 24, 44] from the record**. Johnson’s original complaint **[ECF No. 11]** is the
 13 operative pleading in this case, which proceeds only on Johnson’s First Amendment retaliation
 14 claim against Berndt, Heim, Leavitt, and Williams.

15 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Johnson’s motion for leave to file an amended
 16 complaint **[ECF No. 53] is DENIED**. Johnson’s objection to the order denying appointment of
 17 counsel **[ECF No. 54] is OVERRULED**, and that order **[ECF No. 51] is AFFIRMED**.

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 19 U.S. District Judge Jennifer A. Dorsey
 20 March 7, 2022

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 23 ⁴⁹ See, e.g., ECF No. 54 at 3–4 (list of other cases Johnson has brought in this court).

⁵⁰ ECF No. 51.